Table S1. Multiple regression analyses with social jetlag as outcome and MDD diagnosis as predictor in the subsample of people with current employment and children in the household (n = 1305). Model 1 shows the relation without medication effect, model 2 shows the relation when medication is added as a covariate.

	Mod	el 1	Model 2		
	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	
Sociodemographic					
Age	-0.02	< 0.001	-0.02	< 0.001	
	(-0.03 – -0.02)		(-0.030.02)		
Sex (female)	-0.11	0.02	-0.10	0.02	
	(<mark>-0.20</mark> 0.02)		(-0.190.01)		
Average sleep duration	-0.001	0.97	<mark>-0.006</mark>	0.77	
(hours)	(-0.05 – 0.04)		(-0.05 – 0.04)		
Disease characteristics					
Reference (no MDD)	ref	ref	ref	ref	
n = 344					
MDD diagnosis	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.44	
n = 961	(<mark>-0.01</mark> – <mark>0.18</mark>)		(-0.06 – 0.14)		
Antidepressant			0.14	0.006	
medication use (yes)			(<mark>0.04</mark> – 0.24)		

Table S2. Multiple regression analyses with social jetlag as outcome and MDD diagnosis as predictor for the splitted sample. Model 1 shows the relation without medication effect, model 2 shows the relation when medication is added as a covariate.

	Model 1		Model 2		
	β (95% CI)	p-value	β (95% CI)	p-value	
Sociodemographic					
Age	-0.02	< 0.001	-0.02	< 0.001	
	(-0.030.02)		(-0.030.02)		
Sex (female)	-0.09	0.048	-0.08	0.05	
	(-0.17 - -0.0008)		(-0.17 - <mark>0.001</mark>)		
Children in household	-0.11	0.01	-0.11	0.01	
	(-0.190.02)		(-0.19 - <mark>-0.03</mark>)		
Current employment	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.09	
	(-0.02 – <mark>0.20</mark>)		(-0.02 – 0.21)		
Average sleep duration	-0.017	0.45	-0.02	0.31	
(hours)	(-0.06 – 0.02)		(-0.07 – 0.02)		
Disease characteristics	I.		1		
Reference (no MDD)	ref	ref	ref	ref	
MDD remitted	0.05	0.33	0.002	0.97	
	(-0.05 – 0.14)		(-0.09 – 0.10)		
MDD current episode	0.13	0.049	0.06	0.35	
	(<mark>0.0008</mark> – 0.26)		(-0.07 – 0.20)		
Antidepressant			0.15	0.002	
medication use (yes)			(0.05 – 0.24)		

Differences between sleep timing parameters are studied using multiple regression, with group status (control, remitted MDD or current episode MDD) as a predictor, with sex, age, employment status and children in the household as covariates.

Table S3 & S4 shows the estimates and p-values for group status. Full models are available upon request.

	Sleep onset workdays		Sleep onset free days		Sleep offset workdays		Sleep offset free days	
	β <mark>(95%</mark>	p-value	β <mark>(95%</mark>	p-value	β <mark>(95%</mark>	p-value	β (95%	p-value
	CI)		CI)		CI)		CI)	
Reference (no MDD)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
MDD diagnosis	0.14	0.01	0.21	0.001	0.07	0.24	0.07	0.38
	(0.03 -		<mark>- 80.0)</mark>		(-0.04		<mark>(-0.08</mark>	
	0.25)		0.33)		- 0.18)		-0.23)	

Table S4. Multiple regression model studying derived sleep timing parameters between the groups.

	Sleep duration workdays		Sleep duration free days		Midsleep workdays		Midsleep free days	
	β <mark>(95%</mark> CI)	p-value	β <mark>(95%</mark> CI)	p-value	β <mark>(95%</mark> CI)	p-value	β <mark>(95%</mark> CI)	p-value
Reference (no MDD)	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
MDD diagnosis	-0.07 (-0.19 - 0.04)	0.203	-0.14 (-0.29 - 0.01)	0.08	0.10 (0.007 - 0.20)	0.04	0.14 (0.02 – 0.26)	0.02